

ACCEPT OUR TERMS OR FIGHT-- SLAVS

Central Powers Must Concur in Conditions of Peace Offered by the Bolsheviks or Go to War Again, Is Ultimatum.

DEMILITARIZATION TO BE STOPPED BY RUSSIANS

Lenine Is Believed to be on His Way to Stockholm to Confer With German and Austrian Socialists Regarding Situation.

By Associated Press. London, Jan. 11.—Nikolai Lenine, Bolshevik premier, although he is said to have gone on a holiday to Finland, also possibly may go to Stockholm to confer with German and Austrian socialists, the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News says. In a speech before his departure from Petrograd, Premier Lenine said:

"I fear we will have to stop the demobilization and prepare for war. If Germany and her allies do not accept our conditions of peace, we will declare a revolutionary war on them."

Confirming previous reports that the Bolsheviks are preparing to re-establish the fighting power of the army against a possible final break in the negotiations with the central powers, the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News says they are not attempting a rearmament of the old worn out army, but to create a new and much smaller one. Concerning this new army, Foreign Minister Trotsky is reported to have said:

"It will wage not war but revolution. Its front trenches will be barricades against oppressors."

The Bolsheviks doubt whether the German soldiers will advance, but if they do and take more territory they will be no nearer an end of the war.

The correspondent says that the greatest difficulties of the Bolsheviks in these preparations are transport and supply, of which the former is the less hopeful question. Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief, is reporting to be organizing a volunteer army and has ordered all officers to return to the posts they held before the Bolshevik revolution.

Petrograd, Thursday, Jan. 10.—Reports from Rostov today say that the republic of the Don has been declared existent with General Kaledines as president and prime minister.

COLDEST WEATHER OF WINTER EXPERIENCED AT EL PASO YESTERDAY

By Associated Press. El Paso, Texas, Jan. 11.—A cold wave swept this section last night, the thermometer registering 14 above zero, which was the lowest point reached here since December, 1915. The soldiers of the division and district encamped near here, were cruel for with additional blankets and fuel and no suffering was reported from any of the camps. The drop in temperature followed a wind and snow storm.

COODIER ORDERED TO ANGEL CITY TO PROBE PLOT TO EXPORT ARMS

By Associated Press. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 11.—Col. Lewis E. Coodier, major, advocate general of the western department of the army, has left for Los Angeles on orders of major general Arthur M. Murphy, department commander, in connection with the discovery of an alleged plot to export into Mexico machine guns and munitions held by the United States government. It was announced officially at army headquarters today.

BAKER GRILLED BY SENATE COMMITTEE ENGAGED IN PROBE OF HIS DEPARTMENT

Secretary of War Criticized for Maintaining the Board of Labor Standards; Pacifists, Socialists Among Its Members.

REQUIREMENTS ARE TOO RIGID, SAY INQUISITORS

This, It Is Claimed, Has Led to Delay in the Production of Army Garments; Chamberlain Fears for a Powder Shortage.

By Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 11.—Secretary Baker's examination today before the senate military committee was warred up by a rapid cross fire of questions by senators of both parties who did not agree with the generally unfavorable view of war preparations depicted by Mr. Baker's statement of yesterday.

The senators declared his declaration that war supplies were adequate would mislead the country. Senator Weeks declared the country should not be lulled to sleep by a general statement of facts that don't exist. Mr. Baker explained that he meant to convey only the impression that all the men ready for the fighting line were adequately equipped.

Senators Wadsworth and Weeks, Republicans, and Senators Chamberlain and Hitchcock, Democrats, took the lead in cross examining the secretary and at times handled him without gloves.

When Secretary Baker's examination was resumed today, Chairman Chamberlain said there were fears for powder production.

"The situation is satisfactory and I think supplies are and will continue adequate," replied Secretary Baker.

Labor standards board. Senator Wadsworth asked about the board of labor standards which testimony has said has pacifists and socialists among its members and is requiring new specifications in army cloth contracts which will reduce production.

"I know their character and expect qualifications well," said Secretary Baker in defense of the board.

Senator Wadsworth said the board's requirement were so tight production of army garments are being delayed. Any delay is slight, Secretary Baker said and health of factory workers is an important consideration.

"I must disagree with you that the delay is slight," said Senator Wadsworth.

Senator Wadsworth said a witness had testified the board's contract standards threaten to cause strikes and require employers to receive labor leaders. He thought labor agitators would stir up trouble.

Mr. Baker denied knowledge that any considerable number of contractors were refusing to accept contract because of the new labor standards.

Powers Too Drastic. Senator Weeks thought the board had the large and very drastic powers, but Mr. Baker contended the board's functions are purely advisory.

Chairman Chamberlain, he said, was a Boston business man, Capt. Kneen an army officer and the third member, Florence Kelly, a social work worker.

Senator Weeks challenged the statement that the board was only advisory and complained of the multiplicity of new and special boards and committees.

Representatives with business are passed along from committee to committee and building to building trying to find the right federal agency with which to do business," said the senator.

Turning to artillery, Senator Wadsworth assailed the ordnance bureau for not continuing manufacture of French 240 millimeter guns instead of proceeding with manufacture of American 8.1 guns, none of which have been delivered and whose ammunition is not interchangeable with the French.

Secretary Baker said he thought, but was not sure, that the department was making the French type, and provided to it a further information.

Wadsworth Pounds Table. "There has been an explanation yet given the committee," said Senator Wadsworth, pounding the table with his fist.

Senator Wadsworth asked whether in view of the shortage of artillery and machine guns the secretary's statement that there were sufficient supplies, "substantially for such needs," was correct.

"You perfectly as I understand it," said Mr. Baker. "Our rush needs are satisfied."

for men in France," ask Senator McKellar.

"Yes."

Your statement that we have substantially enough gives a wrong impression to the country, when we have only enough for men actually fighting and not for these training," Senator Wadsworth interpreted.

Gives a Wrong Impression. "I agree with Senator Wadsworth," said Chairman Chamberlain. "That your statement gives a wrong impression to the country. It was not your purpose, but it is its effect."

"What I meant to say, and what I want the country to understand," Mr. Baker replied earnestly, "is that all the troops in France will be adequately equipped with artillery and arms."

"Probably," observed Senator Chamberlain.

"I have assurances to that effect," Mr. Baker testified.

The statement leaves the impression that the situation is a risky one and that we have all the artillery we need," said Senator Wadsworth. "I disagree. It is not accurate."

Mr. Baker insisted that his statement regarding adequacy of ordnance for "rush needs" was substantially correct. He admitted that ordnance was needed for training men in camp. Time needed to train men in France, he said, will give time to increase ordnance supply.

Shortage at Camp Bowie. Senator Weeks cited the general ordnance shortage at Camp Bowie, Texas, testified to by Major General Greble, commander.

"You have given the impression that every camp has enough rifles," Senator Weeks observed. "How can you confirm that to the statement that there are no requirements for artillery?"

"I didn't make that statement," said Mr. Baker.

"You gave that impression," said Mr. Baker. "Initial rush needs" are filled," explained Mr. Baker.

"But you ought to define your statement. It gives the country the impression that every need in the camp is supplied," said Mr. Weeks.

Mr. Baker said rifles shortage since General Greble reported, had been substantially corrected.

"It would have been very fortunate if we could have gotten machine guns sooner," he added.

"Is there any reason why 1200 should be held in storage?" asked Senator Hitchcock, referring to testimony by General Greble to that effect.

"I didn't know that," said Mr. Baker.

Machine Gun Deliveries. Referring to delays in machine gun deliveries, Senator Hitchcock displayed tardy contracts for Lewis guns and Mr. Baker replied that large production of Browning guns would begin in February.

The accused Senator Hitchcock. "That isn't so," he retorted sharply, "shipping his hands together at the secretaries. We won't have a large quantity before 1919 in actual use. We haven't any now."

"We have none," Mr. Baker suggested, smiling. Seriously, he added, production was being speeded up and that his latest information was that quantity production of the Browning guns would begin in February.

Senators Hitchcock and Weeks both called the secretary's attention to testimony of General Crozier and manufacturers given contracts for Browning gun that production in quantity would not begin before April.

Such testimony, Secretary Baker conceded, would be most reliable. Secretary Baker's formal statement of yesterday regarding army preparations, Senator Weeks declared, would "substantially mislead the country."

Give Country the Facts. "The country," said the senator, "should not be lulled to sleep by a general statement of facts that don't exist."

During the rapid cross questioning, the secretary was apparently serene, putting a eager and answering all questions calmly.

Secretary Baker said he was "not surprised at the machine gun shortage reported at Camp Bowie, in view of the general machine gun situation. Senator Weeks said witnesses declare machine gun units "are positively throwing their time away" by not having guns for practice.

"I think you should give this your immediate and earnest attention," Senator Weeks said.

GOVERNMENT DESIRES TO TAKE POSSESSION OF WESTERN OIL LAND

By Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 11.—A bill prepared by the navy department to take possession either by contract, lease or otherwise, upon the assurance of an executive order of all oil land, as well as navy reserves in California and Wyoming was today introduced by Senator Egan of the naval committee.

SUPER-SUBMARINES OF TEUTONS LOOM UP AS NEW MENACE TO ENEMY SHIPPING

U-boats of the Cruiser Type Now Are Doing Most of the Sinkings, While the Smaller Vessels Engage in Mine Laying.

U. S. DESTROYER HAD AN ENCOUNTER RECENTLY

American Vessel Opened Fire at a Range of Six Miles, but Diver Submerged; Merchantmen, Not Convoyed, Have No Chance.

By Associated Press. London, Jan. 11.—The submarine warfare has gradually taken on a new phase since the winter weather set in. Submarines of the cruiser type now are doing most of the sinkings, while the smaller submarines apparently are confining their work largely to mine laying.

The reason for this shifting of German technique is that small submarines are not good surface craft in stormy seas, while the cruiser type has proved wonderfully seaworthy, being actually more manœuvrable than the modern torpedo boat destroyer in heavy weather.

These cruiser submarines carry two 5.9 guns and 18 torpedoes and can remain at sea six weeks. The Germans have built a considerable number of these super-submarines since the first one visited American waters, but so many of them have been lost that there are not more than seven or eight remaining. These, however, are manned by the best of the whole German navy, and their power for harm may be judged from the fact that these seven or eight vessels are able to keep up such a harassing attack on allied shipping.

Sinkings By Gunfire. A considerable proportion of the recent sinkings have been accomplished by gunfire. The cruiser submarines are no longer restricted to the use of torpedoes, but are now able to engage the enemy at a range of six miles, and to be out of the water before a U-boat could get into action. The new guns are of a special kind, technically wet guns, being constructed of materials which sea water does not harm. They are mounted on stationary platforms. Therefore, they are always ready and can be fired the instant the look of an enemy vessel is sighted.

An American torpedo destroyer had an encounter with one of these submarines, which was a few days ago. The German was engaged in sinking three armed merchantmen from a range of four miles and had fired about thirty shells when the American destroyer appeared on the horizon attracted by the sound of the guns.

The destroyer opened fire at six miles with her wonderful American naval guns. The U-boat, however, was lying with decks almost awash, and therefore, was a most difficult target and as the American drew in toward her at full speed she submerged suddenly. The sinking muscles of her wet guns disappeared beneath the waves only an instant after they had made her first shot.

Unable To Destroy Sub. The Americans were unable to destroy the U-boat, but the destroyer escorted two of the three merchantmen safely to port after having rescued the crew of the third, which already was sinking.

If not convinced, merchantmen have a small chance against these super-submarines. Little sailing vessels, which the Germans do not disdain to attack at every opportunity, are still harried. Yesterday morning the unarmed British fishing trawler President was at its peaceful work with nets in the North Sea, during a blinding snowstorm when a super-submarine suddenly appeared on the surface a thousand yards off and sent two six inch shells whistling toward the hull of the little boat.

The trawler turned turtle from the violence of the explosion and the crew of twelve perished into the water and then clung upon the overturned hull. The submarine came up in leisurely fashion within a stone's throw of the wreck as if to take the men off, but seemingly thought better of the momentary humanitarian impulse and submerged suddenly without a word from any of the crew. The crew of the trawler was rescued some hours later. One man died and the others suffered from exposure.

Ireland in Mourning. South-west Ireland has been thrown into mourning since the last fortnight by the work of the submarines, which have sunk six steamers, the crews of which were mainly Irishmen, several of whom perished. The catastrophe is called in Ireland the first declaration of war by the Germans against Ireland, and has caused a great wave of indignation throughout the island.

Ireland also is feeling the effects of the submarine warfare, many vessels being lost to a great extent due to submarine sinkings recently there, with the beginning to

believe that for which she is entirely dependent upon England.

Mine laying submarines have been very active in the Mediterranean during the last month, and here again heavy weather has been no friend of the allies, for it hampers mine sweeping. Nevertheless, shipping has to go on, just the same.

It is a remarkable fact that during the entire course of the war only four British transports have been sunk with a total loss of less than two thousand lives, although frequently a quarter of a million soldiers are at sea on a single day and after more than eleven million men have been transported safely by water.

The weather also is against the allies in a continuation of their successful aviation work against submarines. For the last two months the vacillating barometer has not permitted much use to be made of the aviation arm of the anti-submarine service, which was responsible during the summer and autumn for a considerable number of submarines being destroyed.

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4 CHILDREN PERISH AS FIRE DESTROYS MINING CAMP HOME

Blaze and Brings Sorrow Into Homes of Widows Who Lost Husbands in Hastings Disaster.

By Associated Press. Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 11.—In a fire that destroyed a one-story frame dwelling at Hastings a coal mining camp near here last night, four children, the eldest five and the youngest two years old were burned to death. Three of the victims are children of Mrs. Andy Pakovich, Andy 5, Vera 4 and Tony aged 2. The other is Berna, the two year old child of Mrs. John Zale.

The mothers of the children are widows of Slavic coal miners who lost their lives in the explosion of the Hastings mine on April 27 of last year when 121 miners perished, overturning of a coal tip shed started the fire, it is believed. The mothers of the children having recently leased a boarding house were preparing supper for husbands when the fire destroyed the house in which both families lived.

TRAPPED BY THEIR OWN ACT, TWO TOTS PERISH IN FLAMES

Son and Daughter of Rancher Doomed When Fire Breaks Out in Shed in Which They Locked Themselves.

Isabel Arndt, four years old, and her sister Mary, three years old, children of Pete Arndt, a rancher living north of the Indian school, went into a shed back of their house yesterday to play and locked themselves in. A half hour later their mother, looking for them, saw the shed in flames. She ran to it, but her way inside was barred by the locked door and by the time her father, brought from the house in her shrieks, had forced open the door with a shovel, the children were beyond help. Their lifeless bodies lay near the door.

When her father forced the door Mrs. Arndt tried to enter the shed by the flames drove her back. She was turned about the head and arms by her father and the bodies out with his shovel.

The cause of the fire was not learned, but it is supposed the children started it in playing with matches. There were papers and woodwork in the shed.

The bodies were taken to Fred Cuddeback's undertaking rooms. The children will be buried in Santa Rosa cemetery this afternoon.

NEARLY EVERY TEXAS TOWN IS VISITED BY A GOOD FALL OF SNOW

By Associated Press. Dallas, Texas, Jan. 11.—Snow fell to practically every town in Texas last night, accompanied by low temperatures. Brownsville was the only spot in Texas that did not have snow. Dallas, with five degrees above had 3.5 inches of snow. San Antonio was the coldest spot in the state with a minimum temperature of 3 degrees. Austin accompanied by a heavy snow. San Antonio reported temperature of 12 degrees, but also 13 degrees, and El Paso 15.

Senator Brady Is Better. Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator Brady of Idaho, stricken with acute attack of heart trouble last night, was slightly improved today and hopes for his recovery were enhanced by his physician.

PEACE TERMS MADE BY CENTRAL POWERS AT BREST-LITOVSK ARE NULL AND VOID

Non-acceptance of Proposals by All Enemy Countries Causes Their Withdrawal, According to Dr. von Kuehlmann.

10-DAY LIMIT EXPIRED MORE THAN A WEEK AGO

Entente Had Until Jan. 4 to Express Itself; Not Having Done So, All Bets Are Off; Teutons Firm Against Parley Transfer.

By Associated Press. Amsterdam, Jan. 11.—The central powers have withdrawn their peace terms made public at the Brest-Litovsk conference on December 22. It was announced by Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, in his speech at the Brest-Litovsk conference with the Russian representatives.

Owing to the non-acceptance by all the enemy powers of these terms, Dr. von Kuehlmann stated that their intent had "become null and void."

GERMANY WILL NOT AGREE TO TRANSFER PEACE MEET

Amsterdam, Jan. 11.—Count Ciano, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, at a full sitting of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk on Thursday, said that as Russian allies had not replied to the invitation to participate in the negotiations, it was not a question of a separate peace between Russia and the central powers. He gave reasons for not wishing to transfer the negotiations to neutral territory and said that if the Russian were admitted by the peace conference, the central powers would be responsible for the result of the negotiations, which would be unsatisfactory. It was not, he said, a question of a separate peace, but of a peace which would be exclusively for the Russians.

Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, said he considered the difficulties which had interrupted the previous negotiations insufficient to justify the failure of the peace work and a permanent suspension of hostilities. He said it was the fixed and unchangeable determination of the central powers not to conduct elsewhere the peace negotiations begun at Brest-Litovsk.

A Brest-Litovsk dispatch giving an account of the session yesterday, says Dr. von Kuehlmann said:

"I consider that the difficulties with us to the time the negotiations were interrupted were, in great measure, caused by the failure of the peace work and consequently resumption of war in the east with its unforeseen consequences."

In explaining why the central powers refused categorically to transfer the negotiations to neutral territory, Count Ciano said both parties had direct telegraphic communication with their respective governments, which neither could forego without internally prejudicing the negotiations and rendering them difficult.

"The second motive is more important. You yourselves invited us to take part in general peace negotiations. We accepted the invitation and came to an agreement about four days ago. A general peace for the whole world was presented to you yesterday. You have not answered and today it is no longer a question of negotiations of a general peace, but rather a separate peace between Russia and the quadruple alliance."

The central powers' peace terms of December 22 were cited by Count Ciano, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister. They expressed willingness to negotiate "general peace" without forcible annexations and indemnities, and announced that it was not the intention of the central powers to deprive of political independence those nations which had not been conquered by them.

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WAR AIMS OF WILSON DO NOT SUIT HUNS

Initial Comment in the German and Austrian Press Is Said to be Bitterly Hostile.

IS MORE BRUTAL THAN THAT OF LLOYD GEORGE

Chief Magistrate Is Accused of Desiring to Hinder the Brest-Litovsk Negotiations, British in Ypres Make Raids.

By Associated Press. Initial comment in the German and Austrian press on President Wilson's message is bitterly hostile. The program is declared to be unacceptable and one post-peace paper says it is "more brutal still than the recent statement of Premier Lloyd George. The president is accused of desiring to hinder the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and Vienna newspapers declare that his peace conditions are such as could only be imposed on the east of Europe as they were defeated combatants."

British troops in the Ypres area have been successfully three raids into the German lines. More casualties were inflicted and prisoners were taken. On the remainder of the front in France, the officers on both sides are active, especially in Flanders, in the Arras sector, at Champagne and northwest of Ypres. The British are fighting on the northern Italian front as well, where, being most heavily attacked by the Germans.

Discussion of the French government's diplomatic conduct of the war will be heard in the chamber of deputies today. The government has announced that it will accept such discussion.

Continue Peace Parley. Peace negotiations between Russia and the central powers will be continued at Brest-Litovsk according to information in Amsterdam apparently despite a Russian protest by Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, who leads the Russian delegation.

At the signing of the new statute of the central powers, Trotsky declared that the delegates would not go to Stockholm.

Premier Loebele is leaving Petrograd, presumably for Finland, but promises for Stockholm for conferences with the Austro-Hungarian and German delegates, declared that if the central powers do not accept Russian proposals, the Bolsheviks will declare war against Germany. He expressed that the negotiations would have to be made for hostilities.

The establishment of a separate peace with Russia apparently is the present aim of the central powers according to Amsterdam dispatches. Count Ciano, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has said that the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk was the result of a separate peace with Russia. While opposing the transfer of the peace work to neutral territory, Count Ciano said he had declared that if the Russian were admitted by the peace conference, the central powers would be responsible for the result of the negotiations, which would be unsatisfactory.

Terms Are Withdrawn. The central powers have withdrawn their peace terms made public at the Brest-Litovsk conference on December 22. It was announced by Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, in his speech at the Brest-Litovsk conference with the Russian representatives.

Owing to the non-acceptance by all the enemy powers of these terms, Dr. von Kuehlmann stated that their intent had "become null and void."

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